

chairman, Caleb Tanner, James E. Jennings, Edward Miller, R. W. Salisbury, D. R. Roberts, D. C. Jackson, A. C. Ellis, Jr., O. H. Hewlett, Joseph Swenson and W. J. Halloran.

The real business of the convention was started with the reading of a paper on "Maintenance of Improved Highways," by Prof. Edward French, associate professor of civil engineering at the University of Utah. Prof. French spoke especially of the plan of operations used by railroads in constructing roads and illustrated thereby the manner in which road building could be made effective and as inexpensive as possible. He called attention to the fact that the state of New York spent \$5,000,000 a year for good roads and said that this amount is about 71 cents to each person in the state. On the other hand, Utah spends about 81 cents per resident more than New York, although that state is one of the leading good roads states in the country, spending \$215,000 during the year 1908 for construction and maintenance of good roads throughout the state.

Delegates Harris of Beaver county, Davis of Uintah and Teller of Davis then carried on an interesting discussion, in which the subject of filling in of chuck holes was dealt with at length. The careful maintenance of the roads after they were constructed was emphasized and the advantage of using wide tires, on account of their benefit to the roads, was thoroughly discussed.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was opened at 1:30 o'clock and was devoted to the reading of two papers, "Good Roads and Automobiles," by George O. W. Powers, and "How to Construct Good Roads and the Best Material," by R. R. Lyman, professor of civil engineering at the University of Utah. John A. Whitson, president of the State Agricultural college, who was to have delivered an address on "Good Roads and Their Benefits," was unable to be present.

Judge Powers, in his address, covered the attitude of the automobilists toward the inhabitants of the rural districts thoroughly, and said that their actions at first had been such as to arouse a feeling of antipathy, but that this feeling was rapidly disappearing. He thought, as people came to see the advantages of the automobile and to realize that the good roads desired by the owners of machines were really absolutely necessary to the farmers also. Judge Powers said that the expensive roads did not necessarily mean good roads, nor did inexpensive roads mean bad ones. He also called attention to the fact that bad roads were not confined to the country districts, but that many cities could boast of roads as bad as some of the worst in the outlying sections of the country. He spoke at some length of the necessity of having a connected highway across the entire country and he enlarged to some extent on the advantages to the different communities of such a road.

Professor Lyman called attention to the need of maintenance of roads after they were built, and showed that the ordinary dirt road, if properly constructed, was an excellent highway for use of the farmers and was so cheap that it could be constructed in any community and easily maintained. Between \$30 and \$40 per mile was all that was required for construction and about \$5 per mile per year for maintenance would keep it in a good condition.

The automobilists, however, required a better road than this and the most satisfactory road, he thought, was one of those which had been constructed in the eastern states for automobilists. Such a road, he said, cost about \$2000 per mile for construction, but it was lasting, and although it required considerable expense for maintenance its great advantage outweighed these objections. Moreover, this sort of road was not as expensive as asphalt or many other forms of roads.

Professor Lyman answered a good many questions during the discussion which followed by this and the next day. Mr. Page, director of public roads in the department of agriculture, also made a short address. It was shown that for light traffic in sparsely settled districts a roadway thirteen feet wide was sufficient.

Evening Session.

"Road improvement is a business," said L. W. Page, director of public roads of the department of agriculture in his address at the good roads convention, Thursday night in Armory hall, and the remark formed the basis of his entire talk. Evidently, Mr. Page does not believe in the present system of carrying out road improvements in this country. He contrasted the work that is being accomplished in other countries of the world for much less money than in being expended in this country. He showed photographs of good roads in Scotland and in England, which gave evidence of having been carefully built and properly maintained. He called attention to the wasteful methods pursued in our country in the building of roads, and said that the money that is expended on account of an inadequate system not only of construction, but of maintenance.

Mr. Page illustrated the present system of building roads by showing the work under the charge of county authorities, who are asked what sort of service can be obtained on any good road, where the construction and care of the roadway was under the charge of the section houses, these being elected by political reasons and each one doing work under an entirely different scheme. These things, he said, are the responsibility for the present bad condition of the highways in this country, and in order to produce the best results, the work of road building should be made and the work of road building put under the charge of experts.

Valuable Points Given.

According to Mr. Page, it is of little use to construct roads unless they are properly maintained, and he emphasized this feature of importance, and second only to the first construction of the highways themselves. Mr. Page also believes in the adaptability of the material used in which it is built and the local conditions at hand. He showed a road built of clay and gravel, which was impossible to travel during the rainy season, but which after it had been constructed can be used at any time of the year to haul loads of all kinds. This particular community raised the road, an experiment, and piece of road as an experiment, and later, although the community was poor,

An Assured Income.

The guaranteed Six per cent Mortgage Certificates furnished by this Company are especially suited to those persons who have not the time to look up investments or do not care to assume the responsibility of investing their own money or funds placed with them in trust. We guarantee the payment of principal and interest and remit the interest monthly if so desired by the investor.

Salt Lake Security & Trust Co.

32 Up. Main St.

\$25,000 was raised to construct roads in the same manner. In this case, the only tools used were spade and shovel, which were utilized in leveling and finishing of the completed highway.

Apparently it is of great importance to know how to construct highways and then for the people to proceed along the proper lines, so that a proper extension of maintenance is installed and the road kept in a perfect condition. In this manner roads can be built and maintained for a long time, and the expense of the road is kept to a minimum.

Another general thing that will cure coughs and colds and prevent pneumonia is a medication which is absorbed and carried by the blood so that the diseased membrane is disinfected, cleaned, soothed and healed.

We have a remedy which we honestly believe infallible and unsurpassable for the prevention and cure of coughs, colds and all catarrhal conditions. It is the prescription of a famous physician, who has an enviable reputation of thirty years of cures gained through the use of this medicine. We promise to either effect a cure in every case or make no charge for the medicine. We urge everybody in Salt Lake City who has need of such a medicine to try Rexall's Mucosa-Tone.

It stands to reason that we could not afford to make such statements and give our own personal guarantee to this remedy if we were not absolutely positive that we could substantiate our claim in every particular, and we see no reason why any one should hesitate to accept our offer and try it. We have two sizes of Rexall's Mucosa-Tone, one for \$1.00 and another for 50c. A bottle is sufficient for a cure. As a general thing the most chronic case is cured with an average of three large bottles. Remember, the medicine will cost you nothing if you are not satisfied in every particular. Smith Drug Co., Inc., and Draugh & Frank, Salt Lake City.

Attractive Surroundings.

But not only should good roads be constructed, says Mr. Page, but proper steps should also be taken to make the surroundings attractive by the planting of trees and shrubs. He told of the \$50,000 expended on the roads about Savannah, Ga., to prepare them for the international automobile races held there, and the \$100,000 brought to the state by the visitors who came to see the races.

That money can be saved by the construction of good roads was shown by the fact that it now costs the farmer 25 cents per mile to haul produce, as compared with 10 cents per mile, and to shipping points in this country, as compared with 7 cents per mile in England to those similar products. Mr. Page alluded to the fact that Kentucky had made greatest progress in the construction of good roads and stood first of the states in this regard.

Mr. Page showed a large number of views illustrating his point, and exhibited different conditions of highways in different parts of the country. Many of these were very beautiful and included a number of photographs illustrating the bad effect on good roads of high speeds in automobiles.

Following the address, Mr. Page said that he found the present convention one of the best he had ever attended in any part of the country, and expressed the opinion that the present propaganda would produce lasting results in a better system of highways throughout the state.

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Following is a complete list of the delegates to the good roads convention, every county in the state being represented:

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THE CAUSE OF COLDS

Good Advice Regarding the Prevention of Coughs and Colds.

If people would only properly fortify and strengthen their system, about 90 per cent of coughs, colds and pneumonia might be avoided. These troubles are simply the result of weakness, which produces a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane, which is as an internal skin of the body. When this skin is weakened it becomes infected with germs which are carried through the system by the blood. These parasites attack and break these delicate tissues and so on a sore throat which produces what is in reality an external sore throat.

The only thing that will cure coughs and colds and prevent pneumonia is a medication which is absorbed and carried by the blood so that the diseased membrane is disinfected, cleaned, soothed and healed.

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W. S. McCORMICK IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

At the regular annual meeting of the Salt Lake Clearing House association Thursday forenoon at 11 o'clock, W. S. McCormick was elected president, L. H. Hills, president of the Deseret National bank, vice president, S. A. Whitney, cashier of McCormick & Co. secretary and treasurer, and R. E. Shanks of the Commercial National bank, manager. The executive committee will be composed of the following prominent bankers: W. S. McCormick, L. H. Hills, L. H. Parns, cashiers of Walker Bros. bank; Charles S. Burton, cashier of the State Bank of Utah, and Frank Knox, president of the National Bank of the Republic.

According to the established custom in the banks represented in the clearing house, each bank is represented in turn by an official of the association. The Utah National bank, which was represented last year by Joseph H. Nelson, vice president, until his resignation, received the presidency this year in the person of Mr. McCormick. The Deseret National bank, represented last year by H. W. Young as secretary, is this year represented by Mr. Hills, and McCormick & Co. this year is accredited with Mr. Whitney as a member of the official board.

The retiring officers are Frank Knox, president of the National Bank of the Republic, and H. A. Young of the Deseret National bank, secretary. The banks which now compose the Clearing House association are as follows: No. 2, Deseret National bank; No. 3, McCormick & Co.; No. 5, Walker Bros. Bankers; No. 6, Commercial National bank; No. 7, Utah Commercial and Savings bank; No. 9, State Bank of Utah; No. 10, National Bank of the Republic; and No. 12, Utah National bank. The other banks, which held the remaining numbers in the list and which have gone out of existence or been absorbed by the present banks, follow: No. 1, Wells, Fargo & Co.; No. 4, J. R. Jones & Co.; No. 8, American National bank; and No. 11, Bank of Commerce.

TILLMAN'S SHARP PITCHFORK USED

Continued from Page One.

Neighbors of M. M. Sullivan, who died at his home, 1510 Lincoln avenue, Tuesday night of last week, claim that a number of erroneous statements have appeared in print since the demise of Mr. Sullivan. It is stated that Mr. Sullivan's family was unable to secure medical attention for him, the statement being made that efforts were made, without avail, to secure the attendance of either the city or county physician until a few hours preceding the death of the sufferer. It also is denied that Mr. Sullivan refused to go to the isolation hospital.

Another statement that is denied is one to the effect that Mrs. Sullivan gave birth to a child while suffering with smallpox. Neighbors of the stricken family also say that it was next to impossible for them to secure supplies during the illness of Mr. Sullivan, as they had no telephone in the house and that the health authorities paid virtually no attention to them in their distress.

Mr. Tillman laid stress on the fact that he had not endeavored to obtain any government land, but only to purchase land that had been given a corporation with the stipulation that that corporation should sell it to the public at \$2.50 per acre. He insisted that he was entitled to a full investigation of these charges, and to a report, as he did not wish to rest until the imputations that had been cast upon him. If no report should be made, he said, the impression would go abroad that the senate had whitewashed him and that he was guilty of some wrongdoing—an impression that he did not wish to rest under.

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W. S. McCORMICK.

of Utah; No. 10, National Bank of the Republic; and No. 12, Utah National bank. The other banks, which held the remaining numbers in the list and which have gone out of existence or been absorbed by the present banks, follow: No. 1, Wells, Fargo & Co.; No. 4, J. R. Jones & Co.; No. 8, American National bank; and No. 11, Bank of Commerce.

CONCERNING DEATH OF M. M. SULLIVAN

Neighbors of M. M. Sullivan, who died at his home, 1510 Lincoln avenue, Tuesday night of last week, claim that a number of erroneous statements have appeared in print since the demise of Mr. Sullivan. It is stated that Mr. Sullivan's family was unable to secure medical attention for him, the statement being made that efforts were made, without avail, to secure the attendance of either the city or county physician until a few hours preceding the death of the sufferer. It also is denied that Mr. Sullivan refused to go to the isolation hospital.

Another statement that is denied is one to the effect that Mrs. Sullivan gave birth to a child while suffering with smallpox. Neighbors of the stricken family also say that it was next to impossible for them to secure supplies during the illness of Mr. Sullivan, as they had no telephone in the house and that the health authorities paid virtually no attention to them in their distress.

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